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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/698,185	10/31/2003	Thierry Bieler	31849.41	9898
46334	7590	04/19/2006	EXAMINER	
HAYNES AND BOONE, LLP 901 MAIN ST SUITE 3100 DALLAS, TX 75202			COMAS, YAHVEH	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2834	

DATE MAILED: 04/19/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/698,185	BIELER ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Yahveh Comas	2834	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 April 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 7-9, 14-16 and 19-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 7-9, 14-16 and 19-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>4/4/2006</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 4/4/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argument regarding Mihalko nor Lindquist disclose a plurality of nanocrystalline alloy layer that are substantially concentric to the winding is not persuasive since as show in the last office action Mihalko disclose all the elements including the a drive member substantially cylindrical, the driving member comprising a substantially cylindrical annulus shape, and each of the layer comprising the magnetic portion being substantially concentric to the winding (see fig. 2 for example) but does not show a magnetic portion comprising a nanocrystalline alloy. However Lindquist disclose, as show in last office action, the use of nanocrystalline alloy in order to provide a low core loss and low saturation magnetostriction. The combination of Mihalko in view of Lindquist provide all the limitation in the claims since modifying Mihalko's invention to produce the claimed invention wherein the teaching, suggestion and motivation to do so is provided by Lindquist and is in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art (see also Lindquist et al. Patent Publication 20020158540). Therefore the rejection is sustained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

1. Claims 1-5, 7-9, 14-16, 19, 22-23 and 25-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mihalko U.S. Patent No. 4,937,485 in view of Lindquist et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,737,784.

Mihalko discloses a electric motor use in a surgical procedure comprising a motor output member, a driven member coupled to the motor output member, and a driven member (29) having a winding (19) and a magnetic portion (29) disposed proximate the driven member (13) such that energizing the driving member imparts motion to the driven member. Also disclose a dc configuration use in a linear motor (fig. 10), disc-shaped motor (fig. 9) and outer rotor motor (fig. 8) wherein the magnetic portion include a plurality of layers (27), drive member is substantially cylindrical, the driving member comprising a substantially cylindrical annulus shape, and each of the layer comprising the magnetic portion being substantially concentric to the winding (see fig. 2). Mihalko disclose the claimed invention except for the magnetic portion

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comprising a nanocrystalline alloy. However Lindquist disclose the use of nanocrystalline structure in order to low core loss and low saturation magnetostriction.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Mihalko's invention and provide a magnetic portion made of nanocrystalline alloy as disclosed Lindquist since that would had been desirable for having a structure with to low core loss and low saturation magnetostriction.

Regarding claim 2,3, 7, 8 it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Mihalko's invention in view of Lindquist and made the nanocrystalline alloy of a thickness between 100µm and about 100 mm, in order to optimize performance of the machine, and because it has been held that merely optimized known dimensions is within the ordinary skill in the art. (See *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233.)

Regarding claims 5 it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Mihalko's invention in view of Lindquist and provide a nanocrystalline alloy comprising a baron-based alloy since it has been held to be within the general skill of the worker in the art to select a know material on the basis of its suitability for intended use as matter of obvious design choice. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416.

2. Claims 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mihalko U.S. Patent No. 4,937,485 in view of Lindquist et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,737,784 and in further view of Philipp U.S. Patent No. 5,093,593.

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Mihalko in view of Lindquist, as show above, disclose the claimed invention except for a detachable surgical tool coupled to an output shaft. However, Philipp discloses a surgical instrument (10) comprising a housing, a power source, an output shaft (24) extending from the housing, a rotor (23) coupled to the output shaft, and a stator (34) having a winding (31) selectively connectable to the electric power source, and a magnetic portion disposed about the rotor, wherein the surgical instrument comprises a surgical tool coupled to the shaft wherein said surgical tool is detachable from the output shaft (24) in order to change the surgical tool.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Mihalko's invention and provide a detachable surgical tool coupled to a output shaft as disclosed Philipp since that would had been desirable to change the surgical tool.

3. Claims 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mihalko U.S. Patent No. 4,937,485 in view of Lindquist et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,737,784 in further view of Sugg U.S. Patent No. 4867158.

Mihalko in view of Lindquist disclose the claimed invention except for the power source being a rechargeable battery. However, Sugg discloses a surgical instrument using a rechargeable battery to operate the motor.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Mihalko's invention and provide a rechargeable battery (36) disclosed by Sugg since that would had been desirable for operating the motor.


Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yahveh Comas whose telephone number is (571)272-2020. The examiner can normally be reached on 8am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Darren Schuberg can be reached on 571-272-2044. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

YC


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TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2834